



THE IBIS.

FIFTH SERIES.

No. XVIII. APRIL 1887.

XII.—Description of a new Species of the Genus *Setophaga*.

By OSBERT SALVIN, M.A., F.R.S., &c.

(Plate IV.)

SETOPHAGA FLAVIVERTEX, sp. n.

Supra olivaceo-oleaginea, capite nigro, vertice summo flavo, superciliis et fronte albis, tectricibus supracaudalibus nigris; alis fusco-nigris; caudâ nigricante, rectricibus utrinque tribus externis gradatim albis; subtus omnino flava, crisso pallidior; rostro et pedibus nigricantifuscis. Long. tota 5·2, alæ 2·4, caudæ 2·6, rostri a rictu 0·6, tarsi 0·8.

Av. jr. supra olivaceo-fusca, capite ejusdem coloris; subtus flava, gulâ ochraceo-fusco indutâ.

Hab. Colombia septentrionalis.

Mus. nostr.

Obs. *S. albifronti* forsan affinis quoad frontem et supercilia alba, sed vertice flavo nec castaneo, dorso quoque olivaceo, facile distinguenda.

Mr. Whitely recently brought me two specimens of this *Setophaga*, together with a few other birds, stating that he had received them from a correspondent who had obtained

them in the neighbourhood of the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta in Colombia. Amongst the other species in the same collection I find *Basileuterus conspicillatus* and *Buarremon melanocephalus*, both discovered by Mr. Simons in this district, and as yet only known to be found there.

That a peculiar species of *Setophaga* should inhabit the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta was to be expected, and also that its nearest ally should be found in the uplands of Venezuela, the two districts having many zoological affinities, *S. flavivertex*, however, is obviously distinct from *S. albifrons*, its yellow occiput being a peculiar feature, no other species of the genus *Setophaga* having this character.

This is the most important addition to our knowledge of *Setophaga* made since I wrote my synopsis in 1878 ('Ibis,' 1878, p. 302 *et seq.*), though the acquisition of additional specimens of *S. castaneocapilla* from British Guiana has established the differences of that bird from the Bolivian *S. brunneiceps*. A good deal, however, has been written on *Setophaga*. The Central-American species were treated of in the 'Biologia Centrali-Americana,' and Mr. Sharpe has reviewed the whole genus in the tenth volume of the 'Catalogue of Birds.' In his Key to the species, Mr. Sharpe adopts a somewhat different arrangement from mine; but I think the result does not bring out the natural affinities of the species so clearly. The division of all the species, except *S. ruticilla*, into those with crimson and those with yellow breasts, associates *S. miniata* with *S. picta*, and not with *S. verticalis*, to which it is certainly most closely allied; *S. picta* standing apart from the rest.

XIII.—Notes on some Swiss Birds.

By SCOTT B. WILSON.

As a short introduction to these notes, I may briefly mention the chief places in Switzerland at which they were taken. My observations extend over the springs of 1885 and 1886, with a few taken in the winter of 1885, when living at Geneva, where I had the advantage of having access to the